

## TO TEST STOCK ON THE COAST

A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry was held on Wednesday. Present were C. S. Holloway, president; G. R. Carter and W. M. Giffard, members; Alexander Crow, superintendent of entomology; Dr. V. A. Norgaard, superintendent of animal industry; Jacob Kotinsky, assistant entomologist; and David Haugs, forest nurseryman.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was read from W. G. Cox, assistant forester at Washington, D. C., addressed to Mr. Hosmer, notifying him that a special appropriation of \$2000 was available for experimental nursery and planting work in Hawaii.

A communication was read from John D. Ritchie, Secretary Department Agriculture, New Zealand, offering all possible assistance to the board in the selecting of breeding stock for the Territory.

A letter was read from Jas. Munro tendering his resignation as district fire warden and district forester, to take effect October 1.

### ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Dr. Norgaard notified the board of the intention of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to inspect and test cattle and horse stock free of charge at any place on the Pacific Coast. The department will also furnish mallein and tuberculin free of charge. As soon as he is notified officially of this rule it will be necessary to change the present rules and regulations of the board and the services of Dr. Egan, a representative of the board in San Francisco, can be dispensed with.

Under the head of "Mule Breeding in the Territory of Hawaii," Dr. Norgaard informed the board that the local stock raisers of the Territory had decided to go in for mule breeding on a large scale and arrangements were being made to send someone to Kentucky or Tennessee to select first-class jacks. Assistance in purchasing stock will be furnished by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

Owing to the difficulty of keeping in touch with stock on the different islands, Dr. Norgaard suggested the advisability of getting four young veterinarians to come here, one to be stationed at Lihue, Kauai; one at Wailuku, Maui; one at Kamuela, Hawaii; and one at Hilo, Hawaii; these to be appointed veterinary inspectors by the board and to report to the Territorial Veterinarian all outbreaks of contagious diseases. He also suggested that the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association be asked to guarantee each of these veterinarians a salary of \$100 per month. It was voted on motion of Mr. Giffard, that copies of the portion of Dr. Norgaard's report headed "Stock Inspection" be sent to the two associations and that the matter be referred to the committee on animal industry.

Dr. Norgaard asked permission of the board to go to New Zealand to assist Mr. Munro in selecting stock for this Territory. This being the first large shipment of live stock from New Zealand for this Territory and wishing it to be a success he felt it his duty to go, although not anxious to make the trip. It was agreed, on motion of Mr. Carter, seconded by Mr. Giffard, that this request be referred to the committee on animal industry with power to act.

### THE WAR ON PESTS.

A letter was read from Maxwell Lefroy, government entomologist for India, addressed to Mr. Kotinsky, advising of his efforts to locate the parasites of the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*) in India for the guidance of the Territory in its search for them. It was moved by Mr. Giffard, seconded by Mr. Carter, and carried, that the president of the board write to Mr. Lefroy thanking him for his interest and services in the matter.

### NEW PARK PROVIDED.

At the suggestion of Mr. Carter, seconded by Mr. Giffard, it was voted that the Superintendent of Public Works be asked to fence off a certain portion of the Nursery grounds as needed for executive work, the rest to be thrown open to the public.

It was moved, seconded and carried that Messrs. Haugs and Kotinsky be granted permission to attend the Rubber Convention at Nahu, Maui, October 12, and they to report on the work pertaining to their division.

## FREAR MAKES COUNTER PROPOSAL IN RE WHARF

Another delegation called on Governor Frear lately in the interest of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation company and the Hilo wharf. The company's proposal was to lease the wharf and to spend at least \$20,000 on its repairs, but it was to have entire control of the wharf. To this the Governor refused to accede on the ground, if for no other reason, that the law does not allow the government to part with the control of wharves and landings.

The Governor yesterday made a counter proposition the details of which are not made public, but which is, in effect, a lease to the Inter-Island, but the government retaining control.

### HAWAIIAN PICTURES.

LIHUE, October 5.—The Wix exhibition of pictures, painted by that artist during his stay in Hanalei and Kailua, proved a great success. Some two hundred visitors took occasion to enjoy the excellent art with which Mr. Wix reproduces the exotic scenery and splendid colorings of Hawaii. All his pictures will remain on the island having been bought at very good prices by a local art devotee. Tomorrow he is taken to Kipuka by Arthur Rice. He will paint a picture in that secluded spot and return on Monday. Mr. Wix intends to leave Hawaii in the near future and return to Mexico where he has done a lot of work before coming here.—The Garden Island.

## WALLACH GOES AFTER ENEMIES

J. Lor Wallach considers that the interview with G. A. Somma concerning him, which was published in the Advertiser Saturday morning, is libelous, false and tending to bring him into abhorrence in the community and injure his reputation. Consequently he has had Somma arrested on a charge of criminal libel.

The arrest was made yesterday afternoon shortly after five o'clock, the accused promptly securing his liberty on a cash bail of \$100, the coin being furnished by S. I. Shaw. At the police station Somma stated that the interview as published was the straight dope and he had a hundred witnesses to bring into court to prove it. He seemed rather glad than otherwise to have an opportunity of stating in court just what he thinks of Wallach and his so-called leper cure.

Wallach stated yesterday that he considered the Somma interview, if allowed to go unrebuked, would injure him in the opinion of Governor Frear and might cause the official head of the Territory to turn down the requests in the petition recently presented to him, which he has taken under advisement. Early in the morning he visited the police station to swear out a warrant, but the officials there referred him to the County Attorney. The County Attorney deliberated over the matter for a short time and then agreed with Wallach to take the matter up. Wallach then hunted up Judge Andrade and swore out the complaint which set the law in motion.

The case is down to come up in the police court tomorrow morning, when the two salve specialists will face each other and tell of their mutual dealings.

### WALLACH HAS MORE CURES.

Wallach is enlarging on his claims now. In addition to his cure for the one incurable disease here, that of leprosy, he has informed the Advertiser that he has a certain specific for bubonic plague, something that he is willing to give a demonstration with before the Medical Association membership provided the Territory is unlucky enough ever to be visited again with an outbreak of that dreaded disease. Whether he uses the same secret preparation for both bubonic plague and leprosy he has not stated, but so wonderfully efficacious is the remedy that the worst case of bubonic plague can be snatched from the very jaws of death and put upon the highest road to recovery in fifteen minutes, the quarter of an hour.

"One dose of my medicine will bring down the temperature of the patient from 105 degrees to normal in fifteen minutes," is what Wallach said, without the blink of an eyelid, "and leave an almost dead man ready to regain his strength. Of course, the man cannot get up and walk away immediately afterwards," added the healer, lest he be accused of working miracles. After the representative of the Advertiser had been able to recover from the announcement of this wholly new and wonderful preparation, Wallach sprang another one.

"I have another remedy, one that I offered to give free to the Board of Health, which cures what most of the doctors think is consumption in seven hours and a half. This is my hookworm medicine, something I have not said very much about because the papers here have been calling me 'Worm' Wallach and I don't like that name. It gets very tiresome to me." After some desultory conversation on names in general and "worms" in particular, Wallach was induced to give some particulars of his remedy for worms with hooks, the whole thing, hook and all, being so infinitesimal that Wallach declares several million of them can go around hooking each other on the point of a penknife.

"These worms come in the water here," explained the healer, "and when a person gets them into the system they get sick and appear to have consumption. Lots of doctors treat such people for consumption. I had a patient here, a Portuguese girl, who was treated as a consumptive for a long while by the use of the regular doctors here. Then she was brought to me and I recognized the case as one of hookworms. I administered my remedy and in seven hours and a half she was cured. Now all of PUNCHBOWL will tell you that I cured that girl of consumption."

The process by which Wallach dehorn the hookworms is free to the world, according to his statements, for he has offered to give the formula to the Board of Health. All he stipulates and all he claims he has asked of President Pinkham is that he shall be asked for his formula and that after it has been thoroughly tested it shall be known officially as "Wallach's Discovery."

This remedy, Wallach states, was used here in regular practice by Dr. Russel, the Russian patriot now in Japan, and formerly of Olau, who got the recipe from Wallach. Dr. Russel is also, according to the same informant, using the remedy in his practice in Japan and paying Wallach a royalty of three dollars for every case treated.

In connection with this discovery, President Pinkham states that Wallach wanted to sell the medicine to the Board of Health, making no reference to presenting anyone with the formula in the interest of science.

The transport Buford, when the Logan left Manila, was scheduled to sail for the Coast on September 21; the Crook was to have left on September 23 and the Warren was to have sailed on September 28. The Buford will get here about October 14, the Crook about the 16th and the Warren about the 21st.

**Burns Healed In One Day by "THE HOUSEHOLD SURGEON"**  
Druggists refund money if DR. PORTER'S ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL fails.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis, U. S. of A.

## LORRIN ANDREWS ON WAY TO IMPEACH WILFLEY BEFORE THE PRESIDENT

Among the passengers on the Manchuria, bound for Washington, D. C., where he will bring impeachment proceedings against Judge Wilfley of the Federal Court of Shanghai, is Lorrin Andrews, former Attorney General of this Territory. When asked for an interview on the subject of the trouble with Judge Wilfley last night he said:

"The situation in Shanghai has become simply intolerable to the members of the American colony. Instead of doing good Judge Wilfley has done everything in his power to disgrace the members of the American community in that city. He poses as a reformer for the sake of the notoriety which he can obtain, and through his press agents in the papers of the United States has declared that Shanghai and the American colony in particular is a modern Sodom and Gomorrah and is unfit for habitation by decent people."

"These articles in the American papers, which have been inspired by Judge Wilfley's imagination, have not one iota of truth in them. The city is and has been for the past fifty years governed by a municipal council which has full charge of all affairs. The English predominate in this council and the city has been so well governed that it has been considered a model on which other cities in the Far East should be controlled. Judge Wilfley has not and never has had any power which would enable him to regenerate the city or to interfere with its government."

"In spite of the stories which have been spread by him that he was driving away American criminals by the shipload, the city is exactly the same as it was twelve months ago. He has boasted that he was the direct representative of President Roosevelt and was sent here to clean out the American colony and has through his utterances succeeded in disgracing the Americans of Shanghai in the eyes of all the other nationalities."

"Judge Wilfley's appearance in Shanghai has been most unfortunate for the protection of the interests of American interests in the Far East. He has shown himself to be a mixture of blatant demagogism and egotism and to know nothing of law or of his duties as a judge."

"In Manila I understand from the best of authority he was despised by all classes and from what I can learn he had no standing in his home in Missouri. In Shanghai he is socially ostracized on account of his actions and his falsifications of the real situation. He has done more to ruin the American interests in China than anything which has happened in the past twenty years."

"I am now on my way to Washington to file charges of impeachment against him with President Roosevelt and, if necessary, with Congress on the grounds of malfeasance in office and utter disregard for the rights of Americans in the Far East. The charges are seven in number and are all backed by affidavits. I feel that I bear the good will not only of the entire American colony of Shanghai, but also of the entire foreign population. Only a few days before leaving I was a guest at a banquet at which there were seventy-five merchants of the city, all of whom expressed their good will and also their best wishes for the success of my mission."

"I know that the entire foreign population feels an intense resentment and indignation against Judge Wilfley for the malicious attacks which he has made on the good name and fair fame of the city of Shanghai in his attempts to prove it a disreputable place, which he alone can regenerate."

"The absurdity of his claims is apparent on its face when confronted with the facts. In one year he has had only five criminal cases before his court. In one of these the man pleaded guilty to obtaining money under false pretenses. In one the accused left the country. Another was a Filipino convicted of rape and the other two were cases in which convictions were obtained but which have both been appealed and in which, when the men are brought before the appellate court, they will undoubtedly be set free. This record of only five criminal cases in an American population of 1000 residing in the city permanently and of a floating population of from 4000 to 5000 I should say was a pretty good record for the Americans."

"One of the most serious blunders that Judge Wilfley has made was his deliberate and malicious attack on the Catholic church. This was done to obtain the support of the Protestant church missionaries in China who are opposed to the Catholics. The majority of the population outside of the Amer-

icans and English are foreign Catholics and as Wilfley's first claim all the time is that he directly represents the President of the United States, they believe that his fight against the Catholic church is one which is not his personally, but is backed up by the United States Government. This has caused an enormous amount of resentment and Americans are being practically boycotted by the foreign element which is as I say strongly Catholic."

"I believe that I am well enough known in Honolulu to have people understand that I am not the character of man which Wilfley would make me out to be and I am going to Washington to fight not only for myself but also for the Americans of Shanghai and of the other cities of the Far East, who are being disgraced and whose business is being ruined by Judge Wilfley whose endeavor seems to be to make all foreigners believe that every American is a crook and should not be trusted."

## GRAND JURY AND STANDARD OIL

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

The grand jury will make a thorough investigation into the Standard Oil Company's business in these islands, for the purpose of determining whether Llonel Hart was alone in his roguery, or whether he was following the lead or example of someone else.

This is why Hart's plea was reserved yesterday and was continued for a week. In all probability Hart will plead guilty, but it is considered important as having a bearing on the question of punishment to know whether or not his has been the sole crookedness in connection with the concern. It was pointed out in a conference with County Attorney Cathcart and Judge Lindsay, yesterday, that it ought to make a great deal of difference in his sentence whether he was participant in crime in some or all of his misdoings with someone else; or whether he was alone in it and in addition has sought to besmirch the good name of, and cast suspicion on, innocent persons.

It is stated that both Chief of Detectives Taylor and United States Attorney Breckons have expressed the belief that Hart was not alone in criminality, and their judgment is considered so good that the matter will be taken up by the grand jury and every effort made to sift it to the bottom.

### TO DISMISS APPEAL.

In the Supreme Court in the case of the Oahu Railway & Land Co. vs. James Armstrong, the plaintiff has made a motion to dismiss the appeal on the ground that there is no question undecided and that there is a judgment and decree in the case.

### INVENTORY FILED.

Zeno K. Myers yesterday filed an inventory of the estate of the late Genevieve Dowsett Dunbar. The real property is valued at \$4025. The personal property consists of 50 bonds of the Raymond Ranch, of the denomination of \$100 each; 455 shares of the Dowsett Company, Limited, of the par value of \$100 a share, which were hypothecated as collateral security for a note for \$48,195.15, on which there is still due \$28,000.

### TWO AND TWO.

In the case of Lowrie against Baldwin and others, the plaintiff yesterday made a motion to strike from the files the affidavit of W. R. Castle, as being irrelevant and immaterial for any purpose for which it was filed. All of the motions in this case, of which there are four, two made by each side, were continued until October 11.

### PEACOCK APPEALS.

In the suit of Tax Assessor Holt vs. W. C. Peacock, for taxes, Judge De Bolt yesterday gave judgment against the defendant for \$1246.73 and costs. The defendant has filed his exceptions on appeal.

### TERRITORY OBJECTS.

In the petition of James R. and Annie K. Hart for a registered title to land at the corner of Kekaulike and King streets, the Territory has filed an answer denying that the petitioners own all the land they claim. A part of it, it is insisted, has been dedicated by user as a street, and as to another part the Territory has never parted with its title.

### BEFORE DE BOLT.

In Judge De Bolt's court yesterday the case of Paaluh vs. Paaluh was set for October 8. The probate of the will of the late Frank Luciwko was set for October 11. The case of Ane Keoloha vs. K. Keoloha was set for October 7.

### GIVEN MORE TIME.

In the Supreme Court, Mary Atchley has been given sixty days in which to file exceptions in her appeal from the decision of the Court of Land & Erection as to the property of Lewers & Cooke at the corner of Queen and Punchbowl streets.

Major W. A. Nichols, inspector general of the United States Army, is aboard the U. S. A. transport Logan, returning to the States from the Orient, accompanied by his wife.

## Princess Kawananakoa Seen and Interviewed

(By Grace Tanquary in San Francisco Bulletin.)

Fastidious Paris would have found fresh cause for the apple that must long since have diffused itself into fragrance had he been present at the landing of the Korea in the Pacific Mail dock.

In the bow of the boat stood Mrs. Nechoias Longworth, under a wide drooping hat garden in affectionate roses, very much surrounded and smothered by many buds and tiny flowers. Smiling, talking constantly, she gave her attention first to one, then another, then all in the group about her, spending herself as lavishly to scare away the dual delays of landing as would a prima donna to rescue a retreating first-night audience. Not far to the stern of the boat stood a woman of a dark, radiant beauty, in regal health, who looked seldom upon the crowd at the wharf, and spoke seldom, if vivaciously, to the group that made its court about her. When she spoke there was much listening, much repartee, much gay laughter, and one would not have failed to mark her splendor in the queen's drawing-room. When she looked out at sea and chose to talk no more she was still the Princess Kawananakoa, for that is the name her friends must learn—and took no more trouble about it.

Had Paris "been there," as we suggested, and offered his coddling favor to the more delicate beauty of Mrs. Longworth, the Hawaiian Juno of the many-eyelid name would not have been disturbed in the least.

I venture she would have approved his choice, and next day have sent the comely winner a perfumed box in which to keep the trophy.

The Princess admires Mrs. Longworth and announced it enthusiastically after luncheon, as she sat in tete-a-tete with the ceremonial of dressing in her apartments at the Fairmont.

"She is a darling," said the Princess. "She is charming. She has been among us in Hawaii for two months, and no one was ever more popular there. Every one feted her; her coming created a rush of gaiety in Honolulu more lively than ever, for—well, yes," she admitted, "we are very gay in Honolulu, however difficult it would seem to an American to imagine it."

SHE IS ENTHUSIASTIC.  
If one had anticipated finding the Princess one whose English came in hesitating and foreign accent, that one was to meet a disappointment. She speaks in the low, well-controlled tones of the English woman, her flow of words is tumultuous, enthusiastic, and has only the well-enunciated, well-chosen mark of the cosmopolitan who knows more tongues than her own.

As the wife of Prince David Kawananakoa, brother to "Cupid" Kalaniano'le, Hawaiian Representative to Congress, she has been for years one of the hostesses of the Queen's friends, and the Queen, as every one knows, is the cosmopolitan. Her husband, though cousin of the Queen, is, as she insists with much decision, "no statesman, no politician, only a plain gentleman of leisure."

Seated in Turkish fashion against the pillows and enveloped in a roomy kimono, the Princess made as magnificent a figure in her dressing-room as standing on the deck of the big steamer, and had one found audience at that moment, as I did, and in one glance sought to discover the most lovely of the group of pretty Hawaiian girls running in and out, all in the early kimono stage of dressing, it would not have been any more difficult than it was for me, the glance would not have been satisfied with less than their chaplain, the Princess.

### TEN SCHOOL FRIENDS.

"They are all going to school with me," said she, presenting her sister, Miss Campbell, a decidedly American little blonde. "There are ten of them, all friends from Honolulu, and I am taking them to New York, where they are all in various boarding schools."

"Oh, yes, we in Honolulu have come to the United States for school for years and years; boys and girls from all of the wealthy families like it, and that they shall go to school here is the accepted thing, not," she averred with great emphasis, "because the schools are better here; we won't admit that—not because the schools are any better; but for the change, to see the world, to know things as they are."

Then the Princess talked of a great many things in rapid succession, from polo to picnics, to the Queen's receptions, to the progress of Honolulu; polo first, for an English grandfather has conferred upon this woman of the Juno physique the true sportsman's love of the game.

### SPORTS IN HONOLULU.

"In Honolulu sports are always first. We all love polo; we all play; we are all devoted to it, and I—(ardently) I love it best of all. Next comes surfing. No one knows how much that means to us. It is really our national amusement. Then there are the picnics, of course. Automobiles have made them popular, but they have always been an important part of amusement with us. We do not become blasé on that which makes up outdoor life. Oh, often we take our luncheon to the country in automobiles and wagoettes, spend the day and come back to the city by moonlight. We build our houses with the great, wide lanais (verandas) to get the benefit of the delightful sunshine even when we are not off on larks. If it weren't for the outdoor life in which we delight I don't know what we should do without the theaters. How we miss them! That is the one drawback about Honolulu for Americans. That is the one thing we cannot ever there."

"Nevertheless, the city is becoming awfully Americanized. It is really soiled. I do not mean soiled for us, but for the tourists. They are disappointed in it. There are no more grasshuts, and that is too bad for local color. They have been all replaced by the little modern cottages of the States."

### LITTLE PREJUDICE LEFT.

"The prejudice against Americans among the lower classes has disappeared. We see no mark of the opposition that once made it difficult for

Americans in business here. They flourish now and have things much their own way."

"With the annexation, however, the natives did not renounce their queen. Liliuokalani is queen still with them; ah, she is greatly beloved."

"Every year, on September 2, her birthday, she gives a reception to her former subjects from 11 o'clock till 4. From early in the morning, at 4 o'clock, the people begin to come in gala attire from everywhere, to be in time to greet the queen. They come, bringing gifts, each whatever little fancy suggests, from a chicken to a basket of fruit or a big bouquet, and make a constant stream of callers at the queen's doors all day long."

"At the reception the queen's retainers still wear the magnificent long yellow robes that have always been so remarkable to visitors. They are the mamos, and made of the little yellow feathers of the oo." The princess pronounced it oh-oh, and then described how this bird, whose two little feathers under each wing were so rare that a large robe made of them will cost nearly a million dollars. To make these royal mantles a tribute was formerly exacted of every subject, the tribute consisting of a robe of the little yellow feathers each year. "But," explains she, "the birds are snared, not killed. The feathers under each wing are plucked and the bird is freed. That isn't a bad custom of antiquity to preserve, is it, now?"

And there was no denying that it was not.

## JAPANESE HAWAII POETIC JUSTICE

(Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Sept. 1, 1907.)

More interesting information about the steady and conquering advance of the Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands is furnished by Mr. Walter G. Smith, of Honolulu, editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, and it should interest those of us who object to the exclusion of Japanese laborers from the United States. In an interview Mr. Smith says:

"The Japanese are slowly acquiring commercial supremacy. They are working with that object in view, and the whites of the group are seeking in every direction a solution of the difficulty. It is impossible for white labor to compete with the Japanese mode of living, and workingmen and tradesmen are compelled to leave the islands. We think we have secured a solution of the difficulty in inviting the white farmers to our shores. The new Territorial administration is pledged to that purpose, and we shall endeavor to have Government land in addition thrown open to the white farmer."

"Should we fail in securing the opening of the land and the aid of whites, we will be at a loss for an effective way of fighting the Japanese commercially. At the present time the policies of the Territory are in the hands of the whites through the elections, but there is a great population growing up of native-born Japanese, who will have the elective franchise and they may be depended upon to vote solidly for any policy favoring the interests of Japan."

Of this temperate and comprehensive statement, which foreshadows the political as well as commercial predominance of the Japanese in Hawaii, the Washington Post says: "It is a dangerous state of affairs when any integral part of the United States must call for American immigrants in order to save the Americans already there from being placed on a plane with coolie labor. There are ugly possibilities in the Hawaiian situation. The United States may be eventually compelled to govern a little Japan in the Pacific, for the benefit of Japanese whose connections in peace and sympathy in war would be with Japan."

If present tendencies continue to the logical conclusion, all the white residents of Hawaii, except the owners of sugar plantations, must work for coolie wages or get out. In view of the present preponderance of Japanese, it is questionable whether American farmers will be willing to go to Hawaii to face the possibility of competing with the Asiatics for a living. The problem that confronts the Americans already there is, therefore, extremely serious. When it is better understood, as it will be, the American people will take care that there shall be no duplication of such conditions on the mainland."

The account is one to cause uneasiness in the mind of every good American citizen, and yet it is impossible to escape the conviction that such a calamity will not be without its element of poetic justice. Americans wrested Hawaii from its people by force and fraud, and if only after a few years another darker race shall come into commercial possession of the stolen land, the kanakas at least—the first to be despoiled—will unquestionably see in such a turn of events the avenging hand of fate.

### FROM CANADA.

Mothers have the same terror of croup in all countries, but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy leads in popularity for a prompt cure of this dreaded disease. Mrs. Thos. Matthew of Caledon, East Ontario, says: "I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy several times, and I try to keep it in the house always. I can highly recommend it for children troubled with croup." For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The International Mercantile Marine Company has announced a reduction in cabin passenger rates to correspond with the reduction made by the company recently on the Oceanic, Majestic and Teutonic. The new rate on the Adriatic will be \$77.50 and on the Arabic, Baltic, Cedric and Celtic \$72.50. The Mesaba's rate is cut from \$70 to \$50.